



(D.I.Y. Article)

The Australian House "The 15 Kw house" - Solar wind hybrid power system off grid

If this information were not delivered publically by a party without "invested interest"(meaning i have no actual requirement economically as a motive to output this information) in pushing such information you would not be made aware of the fact this method is a cost effective alternative to grid electricity and inclusively solar installers or suppliers of this or any nation.

WARNING to any fool that calls this sites' information commercial or for profit, Money as pricing of off grid power systems is mentioned for proof of theory, parity and clarity and with the comparative context against the unethical national and state government practice of business monopoly and restriction of use of alternative generator methods probably to favor their inefficient out dated and superseded(by off grid power system delivery modularization) domestic(and in some remote area cases) electricity delivery system called(a sort of showcase south park "precious plum") network grid mains electricity thats' average or projected or prospectivised costs per house/building supplied by network will be equal or greater than that of the cost of an off grid power system to implement and as much collect tax through resale stages down the delivery chain of sale and supply(AKA recombinant tax production). The links to suppliers is again a requirement for people to clearly understand the processes involved and products available as a type of proof the alternative exists. These products prices and actions are part of real time and world to as closely match the whole process to achieve the alternative and make aware that these are all the pieces and are accurately and honestly definitive of what each piece is that truly exists as available! Again no one would mention to new home buyers that posses the space requirements(below) of land that their property choice with a loan they could reduce by 30,000 and maintain the larger loan strategy to bring in their electricity by this alternate!

Note: There should be a web counter at the bottom of this page [If the page does not (load properly) , then press F5 key to reload page]

Nothing could be ruder than being 1 Kilometer from any mains network grid outlet in Australia and quoted ≈30K (thirty thousand dollars) costs

to simply put in the supply to the premises without consuming any before ≈30K is paid down to (≈10K for shorter distances).

So below in this DIY and self imported estimation that has taken one and a half years of research to produce,

why not buy 10 - 14 years worth of twice the quantity of electricity for less!

At 15K dollars connection charge a mildly remote house(500 meters away), a bank loan alike housing loan can be a competitive strategy

An average mains grid supplied home with more than two persons will cost approx. 20,000 dollars

for ten years electricity

The carbon tax from mains grid electricity takes your money and you consume fossil fuel

The wind solar hybrid actually commits being green renewable clean energy and

(only problem) "required size to RELIABLY supply-generate(weather - cost implementation)"

gives twice the usable electricity (40,000 AUD of electricity, for 26,000 AUD implementation)

What they didn't tell you!!!



Simple wind solar hybrid 12v system example

Some documents links in this article require [\(PDF\) Adobe Acrobat Reader download](#) to use this page.

This article is all DIY (Do It Yourself) , if you intend to use a transport company or any extra paid workers then the economic point of the DIY will be lost (unless you are a farmer and have helper employees).

Also, the "Installing" section sets some minimums for both skills and materials which you should have or be able to obtain at a TAFE or adult learning center. Alternative materials to mild steel may be cheaper but should be found on a cost - supply basis.

In terms of electrical education , there are many places on the net such as "youtube videos" that can help understand this type of system. And as much for purpose of legal electrical specifications(not much required) those too can be found on the internet(a little similar to the USA e.g. you can burn yourself down if you want but not if its strata title).

note: "all DIY" Self Imported and self brokered kits price estimate includes batteries and tariff and transport and much of the install materials

(prices quoted by a supplier are usually in USD as an intermediary currency and require conversion) ,

[Online Currency converter xe.com](#)

"Basic Loan Repayments" Calculator - for people whom possibly would use finance (randomly taken link from a site)

All approx. 50% S - 50% W Hybrids: TOTAL ESTIMATED DIY installed(implemented) "FINAL COSTS" (with GST+tariff and @ Xchange rate for Kit and "high quality" sealed lead acid type accumulators + DIY hire transport and DIY mounting materials)

Xchange rate affected	10Kw	15Kw	20Kw
X@ 95cents AUD-USD - to CNY	≈22,500 AUD	≈24,500 AUD	≈27,500 AUD
X@ 92cents AUD-USD - to CNY	≈24,500 AUD	≈27,000 AUD	≈30,500 AUD
X@ 89cents AUD-USD - to CNY	≈26,500 AUD	≈29,500 AUD	≈33,500 AUD

Kits+"extra 10kw inverter" are up to 11,500 AUD-USD-CNY , batteries are between 7,000 - 8500 AUD-USD-CNY , making GST+tariff approx. 3,000 AUD at port
(your bank charges and rules for T/T i wouldn't know)

(note: "high quality" sealed lead acid accumulators are the best of least costly - see more below) Price can vary by ≈1500 by exchange rate(money buying or transaction base rate) and Australian dollar exchange rate value.

In essence, this article explains you require 80 x 80ah deep cycle accumulators at 120vDC-charging system, or 100 x 65ah deep cycle accumulators at 240vDC-charging system. And a final point, at least 120 - 140 x 65ah deep cycle accumulators at "20Kw" 240vDC-charging system.

The Hybrid kit suppliers do not supply the correct standard and type of battery for this use here in this article(usually, not unless you pay enough), So you must buy the accumulators elsewhere as a trade deal near MOQ. Use the information here to understand the minimum requirements for an economic DIY scheme.

(cheaper cost system) If you can use task chore timing management in your home...

If you have a 2.5Kw hot water element or smaller, and can "always" not use cooking equipment for one hour after using a large quantity of hot water (and is set as off peak) such as shower or bath or washing machine! Also, you must only use 2 saucepan hot plates and 1 other appliance e.g. an oven, or a microwave oven or an accessory grill when cooking is done (only 3 high current draw elements plus basic house lighting and TV (digital) or radio and air conditioner must be on low setting and other heavy jobs must be done one after the other not together (e.g. washing machine or hot water reheat e.t.c.))!

You need only 80 x deep cycle batteries of 65ah size for a 120v system (!not 80ah!) for the 10Kw or 15Kw system.

Finally, if you really want a cheaper system all round, this for batteries and a 5Kw wind turbine with 3Kw of solar and two 10Kw inverters makes the bare minimum with critical usage management.

*** It isn't whether you continually use more electricity than you would use from the grid, it is how well you can generate direct supply to the inverter and charge the batteries but for most charge the batteries on an extremely overcast day or re-generate charge over night from heavy usage at the end of the day! (In essence it can be done by as little as 3Kw wind turbine and 3Kw solar but contains too much battery reliance under heavy current usage at session time)! (in short you could switch everything off and cook for as much as 4 to 5 hours a day drawing current at 5Kw every day when it is sunny or windy. This is the essence of the point)!

*** 10Kw kit generator system is for normal wind areas, and 15Kw is for remote non mountain, inland low wind areas or critical extreme remote locations, NOT simply to get more or less or for batteries! (In essence it can be done by as little as 3Kw wind turbine and 3Kw solar but contains too much battery reliance under heavy usage time)!

*** NEVER use inverters at maximum continuous wattage output constantly more than an hour at a session. for most of each day it should be operating at no more than 50% of it rated continuous output. Higher levels will burn it out sooner - this is the reason for using separate circuit supplies with two inverters not simply one from the kit!

This [Link: 5kw-Solar 3Kw-Wind 96vdc system](#) to Sydney port would be 22,000 AUD @ 89cents to USD (23K was an overestimation, the complete implementation after transport and material would be around 24,500 and if using 2x 8Kw inverters probably 23,500 but requires careful usage loading to not trip the circuit breaker when cooking (electric) or doing other high current work) to Sydney port inclusive after GST+Tariff.

The estimate is also with [2x 10Kw inverters](#) replacing the offered 8Kw inverter and wrangling a custom tower height of 12 meters not the 8m specified by the kit. So you would talk with them on changing the kit parameters. The batteries are as mentioned in this grey text box and should be [high quality long life-cycle lead acid](#), do not use the offered batteries.

DIY to some people is considered a type of porno, but, "its not like that", really the dirty picture of pricing table up there is only the basic means to end and a definite clear comprehension of the facets of achieving a solar wind hybrid system is required. Hence read all the information in this article.

Or you could be answering and asking some awkward questions about nothing too serious by ignorance and no forethought.

The Adobe Flash Player or an HTML5 supported browser is required for video playback.

[Get the latest Flash Player](#)

[Learn more about upgrading to an HTML5 browser](#)

The main problem with self import (apart money and committing everything at the stipulated time on call) is **requiring to fill out some annoying paperwork now done on computer by VPN over the net** with customs - ACBPS site for importation (the ICS in CI mode). For most after registration for CCID and ICS, and electronic funds transfer for customs, the N10 import declaration. **(You should have a private computer, personal digital certificate "gatekeeper individual" and internet connection for both email to the supplier sales people and for the "ACBPS customs.gov.au" and its "ICS at www.cargosupport.gov.au")**

[ICS cargo support system "CI" Client Interactive first time users](#)

["Verisign.com.au individual Gatekeeper" Digital Certificate \(required for ACBPS ICS\)](#)

[Cargo Support ICS first time users](#)

[Cargo Support ICS faqs](#)

[CI Customs Interactive with individual digital certificate](#)

The inspiration for this article was finding all the pieces for a small system on ebay.com.au but also on ebay, systems as big a

8kw inverter and solar wind hybrid off grid parts collecting at around ₺8000 including enough batteries is ₺14,000 , a bit rough in setup but about all. (that's right! "eight thousand" and "fourteen thousand" **NOT "NINETY THOUSAND for 7Kw of solar"** , How the hell anyone smiles for 90,000 i have no idea). The cheapest i ever saw in Australia of off-grid system was a 6.5Kw hybrid 5Kw-wind and 1.5Kw solar with battery bank all for ₺35,000 but does not even reach the quantity and quality i have found and written here.

CONTENTS

[All Australian houses are 15Kw power system minimum](#)

[Off Grid practically by cost effective! \(Batteries are what makes an off grid system\)](#)

[How batteries operate](#)

[Ensuring battery service life](#)

[\(Ensuring battery service life\) Setting the "Dump Load" on the charge controller and Battery Life-Cycle](#)

[The problem with off grid power](#)

[A note about inverters \(balancing duty load\)](#)

[What does it require to operate an Australian house](#)

[Importation deals and How to talk to the supplier](#)

[Money and payment "Personal Import \(CCID no ABN\)"](#)

[Installing](#)

[Where to locate the Wind Turbine](#)

[Steps to Acquiring a Hybrid power system \(and customs forms and info and cargo support\)](#)

[Wind Solar Hybrid kits can be got as "CIF" to Sydney Port](#)

Introduction

* note: The reason wind power or wind hybrids are often not used is NOISE from the turbine blades, they need to be located at least 80 meters minimum from any dwelling.

* note: A power inverter (e.g. pure sine wave inverter) is a device that transforms battery current and voltage from DC to AC with a rated specification of output voltage AC and rated continuous power maximum of Kilo-watts(the "rated surge supply maximum for 10 seconds" is usually twice the rated power)

83 amps @ 12 volts = 1 Kw

4.1 amps @ 240 volts = 1 Kw

Any products imported that have a total of less than ₺1000 AUD for all costs inclusive transport do not require tariff duty , particularly postal items.

* note: SEALED lead acid NO-MAINTENANCE, VRLA/SLA or AGM batteries are only ever used because risk of explosion from "vented to air" batteries is too risky!!!

News Nov 2013

Someone should tell them there was an old fashioned electrical appliance called a "tube" (for televisions) and a device with a power dragging electric motor called a tape player which started to be replaced around one decade previous, the "tube" eats at a rate of least 1Kw input power continuously while on generally and was often on all day(pardon the pun)!

[Graph of the Day: Oz households slash electricity use by 23% \(28 November 2013\)](#)

[Electricity usage drops, prices increase \(November 26, 2013\)](#)

[Canberra's new energy mantra: Renewables bad, demand good \(28th Nov 2013\) energy white paper 2012 Australia's energy transformation](#)

[Amount of your latest electricity bill?](#)

[Wind Solar Hybrid kits can be got as "CIF" to Sydney Port](#)

14 Dec 2013 (April 2013)

In this "changing" world, there is one thing you can trust for pricing. Government owned privatised companies.(The previous statement speaks for itself).

What was it basically PM Tony Abbott said ? Each average domestic power bill would go down ₺400 dollars a year , or was it ₺200 , anyhow, the costs obviously went down for someone.

There are other factors affecting pricing of whatever is government owned , such as , Budget Deficit , Dollar exchange rate value , required government loan repayments , exports and industry performance and inflation.

And then there is plain raising the price anyhow.

[Electricity prices to stabilise as gas faces jump](#) April 2013 (electricity prices go up)

[Electricity prices will fall with or without carbon price](#) Dec 2013 (electricity prices go down)

[Electricity prices set to drop as European links come into play](#) April 2013 (ALL TOGETHER NOW LADS!!! electricity prices go up and down)

The reason for complete kits is all the turbine, controller, and panel voltages match.

NOTE: (VIDEO) SOLAR PANEL DIY WIRING CONFIGURATIONS SOLAR POWER DIY GRID FREE PANELS PHOTOVOLTAIC - YouTube

If you do not use a complete electrical system in your house (e.g. use gas for cooking or hot water) and want to get the off grid power system parts piece by piece, remember to match all together controller voltages to battery bank voltage and turbine input and solar input voltages!!!

A "10Kw three phase 120v-DC-to-240vAC OFF GRID inverter" will suffice with any of these. If your house uses LPG cooking (out of town - not mains gas) and has electric hot water a 4Kw wind turbine and "5kw rated hybrid controller 120v" with the solar intake custom raised to 3Kw can be used for a large house with 60 - 70 80ah deep cycle batteries or if cooking and hot water are LPG then a 4Kw wind turbine and "5kw rated hybrid controller 120v with 1.5Kw solar intake" and 60 x 80ah batteries. **However**, if your house has a roof mounted evaporation air conditioner the solar intake should be custom raised at the factory to 4kw of panels intake to the hybrid controller and 70 x 80ah batteries used.

If the kit you make or get is 10Kw or less and is 120vDC battery bank or less (e.g. 96v or 48v), and you do not find a problem using timing management for tasks with large current machines such as hot water, and stove-top oven, for around ≈ 5000 to Sydney port you can acquire to use 80 x 40ah deep cycle batteries of the required quality of 1600-discharge to 30% DOD and usage-chemical life-cycle of 10 years @ 30°C Celsius. (*note: the reason for lead acid not gel electrolyte type is because it is cheaper, and because with larger size generator kits the charge/discharge current levels and price for long string sets of 10 batteries (120v DC) or 20 (240v DC) requires more sets of series lines of batteries - this one base price at Dec. 2013 is around ≈ 56 AUD p/piece base price at fulfilled MOQ request - "so e.g. only for 60 pieces would be *vaguely something like* ≈ 4500 to Sydney port"). This will only give you half the time for using 2 stove and oven (total 3) (This device (8000w/h - 8Kw/h worth) plus some extra is the total 10% - 15% "prospectivised calculated storage buffer" capacity allowed used from the battery bank total p/day) and can only be used during the day simultaneous or one by one after dark (but should always have a lag of 1/2 hour between large current appliance use except the air conditioner). This would bring the cost of a 10Kw hybrid kit down to $\approx 19,500$ AUD @ (92cents AUD-USD) approx.

A note about "wind solar hybrid controllers (the charger)" ...

particularly if you want to construct your own system by specifications and import and handle around 8 pick-ups and N10 import declarations receipts and tax-tariff e.t.c.

Not all controllers are as functional as other models and much the size of wind to solar ratio is the same in all models from china as similar to a standard.

It is possible to have any hybrid controller modified for solar charge capacity "up to" the same quantity as the "rated wind input" charge capacity in watts.

***1 One particular interesting feature that is sometimes optional in hybrid controllers for the wind turbine is called "low charge voltage charging function". Oddly it is not incorporate to all chargers and is worth every piece of its existence because it acts similar to MPPT but uses voltages generated by the turbine that are below the battery voltage level and when the turbine is spinning extremely slowly.

***2 Another feature is "battery temperature charge compensation function". As you can see from a battery data sheet, the held capacity of the battery and the allowed charging current maximum are different at various environmental temperatures. This is present as standard in many controllers but sometimes not others.

Solar, wind or hybrid controllers require matching voltages to input AND current (amperage or wattage) levels. With a Hybrid controller there are some features to understand to successfully match input charge of wind turbine and PV panels to the controller.

Here are some specifications taken from a controller that outputs to 96v rated battery bank.

System voltage 96VDC

The basic rating of output of the controller DC for battery bank after processing the input charge. However, the exact voltage relates "float charge voltage" of the batteries.

solar cell 90VDC~200VDC

This is the second most important voltage for solar panels string sets in series. Each line of panels HAS A "PMax." or "Vmp" Maximum Volts, adds together each panel in series until it reaches to just under 200VDC volts DC.

When the panels are added together there often isn't enough to make the wattage Pw (peak watts) allowed by the controller. Add the "total of the wattage of the string of panels it required to match PMax and VOC" in series until you have the correct maximum wattage by as many "series string sets of panels" required, but "not more than the rated wattage of the input" to the controller for PV panels.

open voltage "VOC" 240VDC

This called the VOC sometimes OVC "Open Circuit Voltage". The VOC is the parameter to try to match identically but must never exceed. When all the panels used to make a series line

are added together, alike the PMax. the VOC of each panel must be added together and must be just under or the same as the rated VOC here of 240VDC.(note: 240vdc is a coincidence here not related to other things using 240v)

Usable Example Only:

If we have our **Hybrid controller here with these parameters as a 4Kw or 5kw wind plus standard solar wattage**, and request to modify before payment to 4000w solar also at order time to adjust it for similar solar input wattage as extra We could **obtain this panel and use it because it calculates** close to the upper controller operation boundary while not overloading it for this example model.

250W 260W 270W Poly Solar Panel

Port: Guangzhou

Minimum Order Quantity: 10 Piece/Pieces negotiable

(260w) (VMP = 36v) (OCV = 43.9v) (15 Panels)

15 panels x 260 watts each = 3900 watts total

5 panels X 260 watts = 1300 watts

5 panels x 36 volts VMP = 180 volts VMP

5 panels x 43.9 volts VOC = 219.5 volts VOC

Good Example: VMP is 21 volts short of maximum , VOC is 19 volts short of maximum

220w Solar Panel

Port: Qingdao

Minimum Order Quantity: 10 Piece/Pieces

(220w) (VMP = 29.8v) (OCV = 36.8v) (18 Panels)

18 panels x 220 watts each = 3960w total

6 panels X 220 watts = 1320 watts EACH SERIES STRING OF PV PANELS

6 panels x 29.8 volts VMP = 178.8v VMP

6 panels x 36.8 volts VOC = 220.8 volts VOC

WIND VOLTAGE RANGE 90~150VDC

Wind voltage range is a little tricky, Whether measured in amps or watts the controller has a maximum allowance "of max. turbine wattage" as a rating and sometimes it is only expressed as "amps"(current) on either a wind or solar charge controller. You need to match the turbine for both "rated wattage" and "maximum wattage".

As you can see there is a voltage range of 90v to 150v for a DC turbine or rectified AC output. This indicates that either a 110 volt or 120 volt Turbine is appropriate. The turbine should match just near the mid(120) point between the upper(150) and lower(90) values of voltage, if worse comes to worst, then nearer the bottom of it actually e.g. a 96 volt turbine.

Note before starting, the companies for both batteries and hybrid power systems mentioned at the bottom of the page are an extensive survey research for best and largest economically comparative to network electricity in Australia of will supply the Kw power level required to compete, there do not appear to be any others in these online commercial catalogs. If the system will last at least twelve years it will be similar to even implementation cost but by 7 years use a hybrid kit is at least the same quantity of electricity against Australian networks 10 years supply approx. Kw/h economically(However, a hybrid kit may be - can be twice the ready supply-usage p/time unit).

One company has 5Kw power generation Grid tie Hybrid sets 2kw-solar and 3kw-wind , that is only suitable for houses that council

and neighbors do not mind the noise of the wind turbine and unlikely in city suburbs where that would not be tolerated. NOTE: grid tied is not useful to streets where houses are more than 50 meters(probably only 30 meters) apart because the supply line loses appreciable chunks of the generated energy back up the line to supply, generally it would take a 10kw grid tie kit that would only produce back 5kw into the grid running at maximum, so they are not a huge point except in villages and very small towns with large house blocks, but well worth it if they are tolerant of a little extra humming noise and is also 24/7 with wind. Beyond 50 meters apart it is not worth grid tie or costs or impending grid prices.

All Australian houses are 15Kw power system minimum(or around 8Kw generator power system requirement if "gas heating,gas cooking and gas hot water" are used).

note: this article only accounts a roof top evaporation air conditioner no more than 3Kw.

A science show once aired on Australian TV boasted they could operate an Australian home off grid using a 3Kw wind turbine generator. All Australian houses below a small mansion rate 15Kw including flat units if they contain all the below in the table because of cooking and hot water.

A house with 5 children could require a 20Kw inverter and minimum 5kw solar and 5Kw wind hybrid. A small mansion would require 10Kw wind and 10Kw solar and 20Kw inverter.

1. Electrical appliance surge does not often remain under 3Kw for many appliances at time of starting.
2. Wind generators only generate when sufficient wind is present, Solar panels only produce a small percentage of wattage during midday hours in summer.
3. The required consumption levels of a standard Australian home require much more reliable quantity of electric generation relating weather cycles (solar or wind).

Link: (PDF) Importation steps and processes from deal to customs warehouse N30 RCR exit after "cleared" (note: schedule 4 mention in this should be "schedule 3" , 4 is the concession type information)

Off Grid practically by cost effective!

Batteries("Accumulators" - a multi cell battery that is rechargeable) are what makes an off grid system (the consolation for price of "an effective size system" and the batteries is twice the electricity for period of operation - so no more switching off the first world until it makes no sense having all those appliances)

What makes this 3Kw system false is the very underpinning technology(batteries - deep cycle) and reasons for their incorporation to the system. "Deep Cycle batteries" are used for large current and voltage storage purpose in this instance and "not UPS batteries(Uninterrupted Power Supply battery for remote telecommunications stations)" because of the required input and output current "handling" levels, if not heavy current(amps) then in a 120v or 240v DC system certainly the high voltage must be conducted efficiently per amp. The most common use of deep cycle Batterys is for electric motors that haul weights such as motorised wheel chairs , industrial 12v hoist or off grid industrial power tool usage. Deep cycle batteries are generally an industrial device because their price and usage will generally be "profitable for circumstance of getting a paid job to occur" not for cheap electricity supply.

A bulk buy of at least 100 batteries does bring the price to something more affordable per battery but is fraught with all transport costs and care of equipment (mainly discharge level called DOD, or battery life-cycle to temperature of operation).

Batteries in an off grid power system are "analogous to fuel in a vehicle fuel tank and mileage" meaning they both run out of fuel and burn or ware out. So at around ≈10,000 for 100 x 80ah batteries(Accumulators) to your door-step you do not want to simply use them by waiting for charge, you must use some of and at least 50% directly from the charger equipment when in use, this means having a big enough wind turbine and enough panels to supply such a quantity. Again too, when weather conditions are not optimum and will not be good for an extended period such as days then it requires a minimum rating of input from the situation to charge the batteries and it is better to have some extra ability in those conditions to commit some reasonable supply of charge into the usage, hence wind power. To make matters worse two problems can occur, 1. the system is located in a low wind average area, 2. It can be a number of days before sun re-appears.

This is now easy to understand why a "15Kw power generation rating system" for a house is the requirement, not simply one or three Kw maximum generation. A 10Kw wind turbine alone would be a minimum and for a low wind area as it will only produce around 1Kw for the wind speed and probably only 8Kw/h for a 24 hour day in a grey heavily overcast day in a low wind area, as much only around 1Kw more with a hybrid with 5Kw of panels. Batteries allow the generated charge to be stored and re-discharged evenly when required particularly if generation output drops below usage output requirement, but do not last forever and can only handle a particular number of discharge cycles before unusable. Also they can only discharge around a maximum of 1/2 half a Kilo-Watt(500 watts) each and around 5Kw for no more than 5 to 10 seconds for surge(hence the channeling by 80 pieces of 80ah "accumulators" (rechargeable multi cell battery) being 8 lines of 10 in 120vdc systems or 4 lines of 20 in 240vdc systems). More than this, battery temperature rising above 20-25 degrees Celsius can lower the lifetime of the lead acid battery to as little as four to five years (see below at the data sheet).

But the final problem is a set of batteries required to match a charger device(solar wind hybrid controller) and a distributor device(power inverter) called a battery bank. A battery bank sufficient to hold some excess reserve charge to operate an Australian

house and its appliances for two days is around 400 ampere hours @ 240v which translates to "100 x 12volt 80ah deep cycle batteries".

consider now that this is also 2.3 tonne of batteries at around ₦85 USD cost p/battery at the base cost and around ₦100 to ₦110 per 80ah battery when all transport costs and tariff and GST are applied. A grand total of around ₦11,000 on your doorstep for 100 batteries(transport company as worst case scenario).

This article is about what little can be done to economically compete sensibly with the grid as an alternative. As much because of "cost and economic exchange rate or construction deficit blowout" the minimum is the goal, so lead acid accumulators of some type with at least a sensible 10 year float life-cycle chemistry at a sensible temperature rating is required. It's not a point to get a quality or type too high and cause cost blowout.

The Adobe Flash Player or an HTML5 supported browser is required for video playback.

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[Learn more about upgrading to an HTML5 browser](#)

How batteries operate

Batteries present a problem on one particular feature that is subtle but always present requiring assessment before putting in a system.

Current draw (amperage - wattage) in use!

Off grid "System Storage Voltage" are often any of 48v, 96v, 120v Or 240v DC(Direct Current).

Any "Deep Cycle" battery can only put out a maximum 200w (16amps @ 12v) continuously without damage and this totaled added together in series string for the purpose.

By this effect it is not being used as a deep cycle battery(current capacity safety only) but it must not ever be overloaded to operate the 10-12 years of use.

So to best understand [measure of how many batteries to have](#) , it requires to understand maximum current draw simultaneously of a normal "all electric serviced house" being nominally 12Kw for medium sized homes and 15Kw for large families or large appliance homes during heavy usage.

So this follows that on [series string](#) per voltage can output:

(NOTE!: [Continuous output](#) is anything beyond 30 seconds!)

48v = 4 batteries = 800w per string. (18 strings for 15Kw , or, 13 strings (52 batteries) for 12Kw continuous output)

96v = 8 batteries = 1.6Kw per string. (9 strings for 15Kw , or, 7 strings (56 batteries) for 12Kw continuous output)

120v = 10 batteries = 2Kw per string. (8 strings for 15Kw , or, 6 strings (60 batteries) for 12Kw continuous output)

240v = 20 batteries = 4Kw per string. (4 strings for 15Kw , or, 3 strings (60 batteries) for 12Kw continuous output)

(A minimum of VAGUELY 60 batteries are required of 80ah = 4800ah of batteries @ 12v rating (6 cells))

Other factors are duty chemistry explained elsewhere.

(Note: "deep cycling is extremely damaging to a battery" and a "special purpose [action](#)" not a special chemistry particularly!)

One final important piece of information relating proper battery size and quantity is the classified AH ampere hour size of the battery under "current discharge" conditions.

When discharging a battery of "deep cycle" lead acid type, generally they can handle up to 40amps (1/2 Kw) as "deep cycling" sometimes are manufactured to withstand 50 amps (WARNING this is a deep cycling duty for throwing away after max number of 90% DOD discharges).

What must be understood is 200w is 16 amps and at around 24 amps discharge level **the battery AH(Ampere Hour) rating is lowered to e.g. normal 20hour test rating 80AH becomes 60AH and 5 hour rating , and at 30 amp discharge level the AH rating of an 80AH becomes 30AH and 1 hour rating e.tc.** because this occurs too fast for the chemistry on the plates to keep up with the discharge as continuous.

These types of specification change with chemistry type and manufacture type and method of internals and vary greatly , but then so too does price! We can only afford what is required!

It should now be easy to understand that if you made yourself a 12Kw house usage size system and you have two 10Kw inverters or even two 8Kw inverters you may need the safety of a minimum of 60 deep cycle batteries no matter the actual AH rating, particularly if you were accidentally to drive it at the possible 15Kw size for a small time.

To understand this last feature better look at the [data sheet\(PDF\) for a battery provided here](#), and the headings: "Constant Current Discharge Characteristics: A (25 Celsius)" and "Rated Capacity" for the time discharge AH rating.

Ensuring battery service life

In an off grid system, as mentioned before, **batteries storage capacity and lead plate(Kg)** are akin to a vehicle fuel tank and fuel.

To adjust storage to the correct size for lead acid deep cycle batteries, 10% of battery bank storage capacity is average daily use. 30% DOD is a common capacity measurement and its reason is because the top 30% of battery capacity charge is used for "float charging". To properly account all required storage ONLY 10% of the float at the top (TO 10% DOD) is used because the batteries must last longer than the 30% DOD 1400 discharges(4 years - a days average usage of electricity per discharge). Near to(more or less) 10% is a days electricity usage and discharge is near three times the 30% rating e.g. 10% DOD = $1400 \times 3 = 4200 / 365 = 11.5$ years while kept under 23 degrees Celsius for most, also, this is impossible because of some summer days and discharge/charge heating internally and will more equal 7 years because of these latter factors of deterioration and chemical aging (but there are ways for a 10 year 20° Celsius life-cycle type to last 9 years).

Remember, size of a battery bank and the quantity of batteries is not simply the storage quantity, it is actually the allowable discharge and charging current stress from power and temperature through the set of batteries because of battery preservation for life time of the batteries, not merely the fact that to discharge the stored capacity to a particular % DOD can affect the life time of the batteries.

[note: The most sensible and effective system is lead acid accumulator chemistry construction that can handle 30° Celsius rated at 10 years, expensive cheap version, simply not cheap, but more worth its point in Australia or equatorial and tropical environments] When acquiring batteries "for the period the first set should be designed to last 7 years"(if not high quality sealed lead acid) at least so either medium or superior lead acid sealed batteries should be used. A medium quality battery has [average 7 years lifespan at 25 degrees Celsius - and - 1400 discharges approximately to 30% DOD]. In power system set lifespan the second set 7 years later may be low quality or another medium quality. Superior quality for 9 years followed by low quality for 4 to 5 years service life is another strategy.

This is why the 10 years at 30° Celsius life-cycle type (high quality sealed lead acid) is the best and basically only choice to use. However, understanding its' capacity% on the LCD screen read out will appear annoying at various temperatures and why a little adjustment in how to encase the batteries with an extra 400w small hybrid system and 100w fish tank heater in a completely sealed plastic 10 gallon fuel drum to incubate the housing or room they are kept, they are often around 75% capacity maximum because of temperature for the chemistry when below 25° Celsius (note, the temperature compensation thermometer is often part of the controller and must be in the same environment as the batteries!!!).

Battery housing and temperature control (a)

(A cooling fan in summer is reasonably optional in the battery housing, however, in winter heating is not optional. For the batteries to maintain usable and chargeable capacity, in winter they must be heated in the battery housing, particularly high quality long life-cycle batteries(only ordinary standard lead acid type accumulator system is viewed in this article because of cost). Reasonably much too, for high quality long life-cycle batteries , they can have double walling, but medium low quality of only 10 years life at 20°C must have triple walling)

About battery operation and data sheets, a point that is required is to normalise the temperature of batteries during use and storage because temperature has a severe effect on life of the battery, it can be as short as 4 or 5 years if above 20 to **25° degrees Celsius(Some batteries are better than others in this respect and **the example is a superior quality lead acid sealed battery compared to most but do not leave it to chance - "life cycle to temperature"**). Your battery house should have two fly-wire covered holes of 15cm x 15cm at the top of the wall on both ends of the battery housing to place a 12v fan into one of them for summer heat e.g. a 50watt(4amps @ 12v) or 100w(8amps @ 12v) 12v fan to run from the "load circuit(100w or 200w output dependent model)" (or use a ** "12v DC to 240v AC inverter" and a normal domestic roof exhaust fan - ** note: 12v inverter-controller voltage is very good theft deterrent because only a maximum of 4 12v deep cycle accumulators can ever be put together, because only in parallel and no more than 2Kw output power or it becomes dangerous and damaging to the accumulators - Also it's good for running 100w or 200w tropical fish tank heater set at 22-23° Celsius in a sealed 10 gallon plastic tank in the battery bank housing in winter, In winter close off the air vent gaps and line the walls and roof with card-board as insulation. The high quality life-cycle temperature batteries must have heat during winter, and it will do little against the medium low quality with a life-cycle of only 10 years at 20°C) of a solar hybrid lamp-light controller or (controllers). This you can use a 100w-500w hybrid wind solar kit with a 100w-400w turbine and a small 20w-200w panel and a 12v-10ah battery , use the "load output" circuit from the controller set to the number "always on" in summer months and for much of Australia set to the number "on only for daylight" in winter months(! must be hybrid system). The two holes will require to be blocked off if winter is particularly cold as it is in highland areas.

Battery housing and temperature control (b)

Another critical factor of battery housings for the batteries is the requirement of "triple walling(against infra-red transfer between outer and mid walls) and a triple roof", an outer wall is made to block any direct sunlight as the sun moves over and around the housing. This allows more controlled heat dissipation and blocks the damaging summer heat. These outer cover sections should not be closed to air rain wind(in a context of a perfect seal, except the roof plate of each being water proof and the inner actual housing being wind-rain splash proof), leave an air gap of 10cm each corner or overlap length(as you design it), and should have as little contact with the inner wall as possible "no contact of any form if possible in its construction" (prevent conductance of heat between the inner and outer walls and allow air flow to take away heat). Each wall set should be around one foot(12 inches) apart from each face (a box within a mid box within an outer box principal).

*** Note: (Correct wire) A feature of above is a "small power" 400w or 300w wind turbine, these turbines are often thought by many DIY and people whom need some small electricity supply to be faulty. However, the fault lies in the installers comprehension with a technical problem of wiring. Copper wire in the USA has a standard called #AWG related to the amperage the wire can carry safely, However, its not quite the problem here!

The problem is the actual resistance of the wire against current over long distances. Given the above turbines are usually 12 volt(some are 24v others 48v) normal automotive wire can be bought cheap but not effective. So someone thinks to put the turbine up 10 meters, away 40 meters from the house where there are no trees but does not realise 8mm² wire or at least 90 amp 12v wire would be required as minimum to 30 meters. After 20 meters it should be 8mm² copper and larger again to carry charge with low resistance after 50 meters.

What happened is the 400w turbine is only producing 100w because of normal wind but when it gets to the controller there is only 10w left from the travel because of resistance. The thicker the wire and strands the less the resistance. 6mm² is the usual size to 20

meters.

*** Note: Rechargeable multi cell accumulator cells current direction operates by bias of the throughput from charging and battery engineering physics principally, hence using six 12 volt batteries in parallel is a pure recipe for disaster because as many cells are available in biased power pressure across (a weird but nominally electrically correct short circuit) as there are along (6 series cells x 6 line end (terminal) cells), not up the negative wire and on around through the circuit loop. There must be less parallel lines number of end cells than the series line has cells.

There is not much worry of that because each line even in a 120vDC rated system is effectively 60 cells of bias and at 12 lines (12 end cells) of "10 x 12v accumulators in series" that's 60 against 12 (or 120 against 12 in a like 240vDC system) for a proper circuit throughput direction. Even then, all that mainly occurs is the very action of how charging batteries occurs if one line is a little weak, it will fill that until it balances to the same voltage pressure, so in effect nothing is exactly wrong.

(Ensuring battery service life) Setting the "Dump Load" on the charge controller and Battery Life-Cycle to temperature and "CA or C" capacity

This is very tricky to explain. But you will need to understand [accumulator/battery Data Sheets](#) and their graphs a little

First, a "dump load" is a resistor the charge controller uses to throw away excess produced electricity when the battery bank is full or when the wind turbine is overproducing in heavy wind, or when appliances are not being used sufficiently to draw produced charge (for lack of better expression and simplicity).

There are two features of the battery bank supply for charging to consider from a data sheet of the accumulator you buy and use to set the dump load on the charge controller for long service life.

1. The range of voltage the inverter is allowed to use e.g. a 120v "rated" inverter will be allowed something like lower end 110 volts (1.83 volts per cell = 11 volts per battery) to upper bounds 150 volts (2.5 volts per cell = 15 volts per battery)

The reason for this is because when a deep cycle battery is fully charged it measures near 15 volts when full. When near empty it measures 10 volts or less depending temperature and battery engineering parameters of electrolyte type and plate conductor design.

2. The "maximum capacity of the battery at a particular temperature" to match when to set the dump load as a synthetic setting value to commit dumping relating the temperature.

On the data sheet can be found a number of graphs some containing a line through the graph and a number and either the letter "C" or "CA" with the number. That number on a graph plot line is a "decimal fraction" of the "C" "C" charge current available or in another graph "CA" the "CA" capacity at that temperature.

So you would for any quality accumulator bank calculate the voltage the bank produces down one series line (e.g. 10 batteries in a 120v system) for the setting temperature to voltage regarding mainly only the quality of the batteries.

This means you would use the produced voltage level at 25 degrees Celsius for good quality batteries to not exceed and the voltage 20 degrees for the low quality batteries. So your bank never charges beyond that voltage.

This means your batteries will last longer because they are not deteriorated by overcharging or charge overloading. Effectively on the number of cycles by rating at any percentage at least it remains as much lead as you deteriorate away by normal usage.

(PDF) High Quality service life The accumulator is rated 10 years at 30° Celsius (High Quality) *** These specifications are the ones to use because they need no cooling and potentially can last 12 years, and only require double walling on their encasing during summer.

(PDF) Medium Quality service life The accumulator is rated 10 years at 20° Celsius (medium quality 1400 - 1600 discharges to 30% DOD) ** This is OK but requires triple walling against direct sunlight in summer.

(PDF) Medium Quality service life The accumulator is rated 10 years at 20° Celsius (a low end medium quality) ** This is OK but requires triple walling against direct sunlight in summer.

(PDF) Low Quality service life The accumulator is rated 8 years at 20° Celsius (low quality) * You would use this type if you were making a small deep cycled system that was moderate in daily discharge e.g. to 40% DOD or 50% DOD "roughly", meaning you understand their life-cycle will be how much you use.

A final note about battery bank sheds and buildings, the temperature sensor for charging level compensation requires the controllers(s) to be in the shed with the batteries so much of the walling system can depend on the side of your house you build the shed onto, but two things to remember, 1. a line of batteries in series can weigh 150Kg for 120v or 96v series string. 2. The side of the house you build the shed onto depending the direction your house faces and where the generator wires need to run to determine exactly which walls get direct (and in rare circumstance such as bright walls and white concrete reflected light inclusive close walls across returning infra red) sunlight, and which walls to double or triple wall. If you can, cut a hole in the wall in the side of your house to window pane the controllers behind so the consoles are usable to view for power output (note: some of these controllers can be pre fitted with a computer USB connector info dump to PC and PC software, how far it transmits properly on wires I do not know).

The problem with off grid power

If the size of the off grid power system is enough, NOTHING is a problem except cost of acquiring and installing such a system.

Some difficulties:

1. Large enough power yield panel set to harvest direct power through the charge controller is at least 5Kw of panels , 7Kw rating of panels preferred.

2. Understanding solar panels themselves have varied yield of Kw relating to temperature(not lighting), **e.g. over 35 degrees**

Celsius panel electricity production decreases until 75°C and is only 80% efficient, because of the size of hot water services and stove-ovens at least 5Kw of panels minimum and high end usage of washing and cooking in summer should be between 8am-10am and 4pm-6pm.

Example manufacturer graph information: a. [\(PDF\) Solar Panel research - Pakistan](#) b. [Sanyo 210w solar panel - with power efficiency graph information and at 75°C](#)

3. small wind turbines are not favorable below 5Kw because wind speed is often only half the production speed rating of the turbine at best until windy weather. e.g. a 10Kw wind turbine will generally only be producing 1.5kw to 2kw most of the time.

4. wind currents flow faster meters higher the air streams altitudes above ground , place the wind turbine higher for greater efficiency. e.g. at 6 meters pole height - 3m/s , at 10 meters pole height - 5m/s , at 15 meters pole height 6.5m/s . The tower on an off grid should always be at least 15 meters high(this is just a point about the percentile layers of wind, low wind areas should really use a large 8kw or 10kw wind turbine generator).

5. Generally there is more wind in summer than winter and there are only 4 hours of good productive light for panels during winter. This means the system must be hybrid and requires at least 5Kw of panels and 5Kw of wind turbine generator.

6. The batteries require to be all exact same model and age with an average DOD rating to 30% of around 1400 - 1600 discharge cycles of use.

7. The batteries will be a transport load of around 2 - 3 tonne.

8. The off grid kit will be around 1 tonne weight, and a 10Kw wind turbine weighs 300Kg , a 5Kw turbine weighs 130Kg (approximate estimate only).

* 9. * *The biggest problem is how to safely mount 30 or so 1m x 1.7m panels against gale force wind or large livestock(2.5 meters above ground) and space for the arrays, As much how to raise 600Kg of wind turbine and tower to vertical and seat it solidly.*

A note about inverters (balancing duty load)

One particular problem is inverter output size. At least 10Kw but that requires being extremely careful to not overload it during cooking or hot water use while other appliances are in use. The 15Kw inverter is only half the size of a normal domestic house inverter "found on a network electricity pole(30Kw)". While you can put two "off grid inverters" onto the same battery bank, under no circumstance ever place them on the same circuit for their output. This is because off grid inverters produce the power from the same source and particularly the resonance of the 50Hz systems will not beat in phase. This last point is regardless of transformer types or transformerless inverters, they both need proper power output quality of resonance occurring in phase.

The best you can do is put two 10Kw inverters on two different output circuit sets e.g. Hot water, washing machine and its room and air-conditioner on one, the other with the stove hot plates and oven , fridges other rooms.

ADVANTAGE:

The cost of electricity is always rising but because this level of system(15kW) can SAFELY cope with the days when little wind or little sunlight occurs (although a 10Kw 5Kw solar plus 5Kw wind will be OK if you are prepared to be careful of consumption on the few to 2 weeks worth of fays in a year that could occur), it will produce enough electricity for overuse on good days allowing extra showering, cleaning and other activities during sunny weather to 5Kw/h usage, or 3kw usage in windy weather. Water heating no longer has a carbon footprint for washing machines, air conditioners will no longer be paying premium on days over 40 degrees Celsius. More than this, winter is cold and 2Kw of bar element heaters can be used with no carbon footprint. Because of the much higher size of generator capacity to directly use electricity during battery charging the batteries will discharge much less and allow a longer life of maybe 10 years. In 10 years you will have used twice the electricity you would with mains power. *** This is all because on the few days a year when the sun does not shine and the wind does not blow the system MUST KEEP THE BATTERIES AT OR ABOVE 10 percent discharge(DOD) [90% full] or the batteries will deteriorate too fast after.**

10Kw systems of 5000w wind and 5000w solar with a 10Kw inverter have the point usually only of price but are good for "medium to high wind areas like mountain regions with houses at tops of hills and from 20Km inland to the coastline"(this can be a 10Kw wind only system if it is a high wind average area at the top of a mountain or hill) and more available in 120v battery bank specification by which means battery quantity bought can be 80 batteries of 80ah or larger "ah" batteries(must add to at least 5 strings of 10 batteries = at least 50 batteries).

10Kw inverters only have the problem to not have used the hot water system before using the oven and hot plates for cooking. When that level of cooking occurs the current draw will only allow an air-conditioner or television and radio and very small appliances to operate while that is occurring because the inverter circuit breaker will switch off the inverter if it gets overloaded. It's just a little easy to do with a 10Kw inverter when hot water or a washing machine and refrigerators are in operation. Technically only the oven and two hot plate places on the stove are usable because of refrigerator and freezer.

What does it require to operate an Australian house - and with a solar wind hybrid off grid system?

Generally it requires:

1. 15Kw-240vac-50Hz power inverter or either 3-phase or pure sine wave type and for appropriate specified battery bank voltage
2. 100pieces x (12v 80ah deep cycle batteries "SEALED NO-MAINTENANCE VRLA/SLA or AGM") in 5 parallel strings of 20 for 240vdc(volts DC) or 50 150ah deep cycle batteries in 5 parallel strings of 10 at 120vdc(volts DC).
3. A wind turbine generator of at least 5kw "rated power" preferred 8Kw or 10Kw rated wind turbine generator of appropriate voltage and current output rating for the controler-charger.
4. minimum 5kw of solar panels (at 250w p/panel makes 20 panels area) but 7Kw preferred
5. A special charge controller for hybrid system of matching battery bank voltage and matching both the panels and wind turbine

voltages

6. appropriate correct specification wiring (able to take the Kw level from the parts and transfer it from the parts)

7. Extra structures to mount panels , house batteries safe from flood and weather , and mount the turbine.

Do not confuse Kilo-Watt(Kw) with Kilo-Watt hours(Kw/h)

example: 1 kw/h is equal to "500w being used for 2 hours".

It requires a "15 KiloWatt power inverter" for almost normal use as minimum compared to the network mains electricity(30Kw power inverter on your street pole) , but smaller carefully managed activities can use a "10 Kilo-Watt power inverter" but will experience difficulty with high current draw activities when many appliances are in use , such as hot water , air conditioning and cooking with hot tops and oven or grill element grate. The reason is that any appliance but particularly appliances using an electric motors require 5x to 10x the current at normal operating level for a short period of 3 - 10 seconds when starting e.g. a 300w fridge when starting draws 3000w for a second or two and as the motor speeds current draw decreases down to 300w.

The most devious of machines in the house is the washing machine, this is because it commits an action of agitation requiring some surge power every 1-2 seconds causing sudden draw so it tends to use at 5 times its rating and draws 10 times its power under load at start-up.

A typical example of required current (non surge level).

The below table now(updated and changed) has an * asterisk symbol to indicate how untrue current surge and usage value is often shown on other sites information. The highest value is the minimum constant power supply size of inverter should be used.

The below next table has recently been adjusted because of measuring some values and finding them not mentioned properly inclusive the site this table had originated (<http://energy.gov/energysaver/articles/estimating-appliance-and-home-electronic-energy-use>) from.

Some links relating hot water systems showing "Kw" heater element sizes for models.

[\(PDF\)Dux hot water systems \[In acrobat pdf app. press cntrl+F keys and type "Kw" in the search\]](#)

[\(PDF\)Rheem hot water systems \[In acrobat pdf app. press cntrl+F keys and type "Kw" in the search\]](#)

[\(PDF\)Wiring Manual of hot water systems](#)

"vaguely" average required current (no surge)

Air conditioner	3000w
4 stove hot plates/plates on high	8000w
oven element	1500 - 2500w
grill element	1000 - 2000w
refrigerator	100 - 700w
freezer	100 - 700w
Domestic hot water system	1.5Kw - 3.6Kw
lighting	500w - 1000w
desktop (large) computer and peripherals	1000w - 1500w
stereo record player-radio	1000w
digital television	200w - 500w
electric frypan	2000w
32Lt Microwave	*4000w peaking
air exhaust fan	300w
washing machine	*4000w peaking
Clothes dryer or bar heater	1500w

Importation deals and How to talk to the supplier

First, You should always buy under CIF terms. CIF means "Cost Insurance Freight", However "freight" only means in this instance to Sydney port or maybe Brisbane or Darwin where ACBPS take over from ship unloading. The only other to use here in DIY import is "EXW" which means "EX Works" which is not quite as described in this instance due to national boundary difficulties. EXW can be likened to CIF without the insurance.

There is a common method of import the big guns use which is called "FOB" , FOB means "free on board" which as you would expect of jargon can bear little relation to what the words are.

FOB means the product is yours and your responsibility when the product is loaded onto your truck and leaves the doors of the factory/warehouse property. No transport or insurance is involved in its price.

FOB is also used as a pick-packing fee notation of getting ready an order.

Talking to the supplier (actually "email only" is best for language reasons)

The supplier sales people obviously do not have perfect English language skills, but good enough if you rephrase anything they did not understand. Neither are they there for a chat and .."hows the weather"... All you need do is use concise plain English and the EN_us spell checker in Word or OpenOffice to create a clear simple message you wish some pricing and information brochures of their product, then place the message into the "trade site" supplier request form on its advertising page.

Here is an example of a message to initiate information relating accumulator products.

However, first you would find the product on a site such as i gained most of this information, alibaba.com and also sign-up into their messaging communication repository system with your email address to use it as a principal method of communication messaging along with message copies to your email address (Yes you do get some basic advertising mail from them but it could perhaps interest you, your not talking nic nac economics anyhow so just ignore it or delete it if it does not interest you, accepting it is politer for both of you).

If you cannot read the information in advertisements properly(there are many language typos) on their site or it does not give clear information or is not a verified supplier, ignore the advertisement, do not bother with asking through that advertisement at least, simply find some other advertisements or supplier giving the required information.

Dear sir/madam

Do you have 12 volt 40ah - 65ah 80ah deep cycle accumulators with these requirement specifications
at least 1400 discharges to 30 percent DOD minimum 10 years life-cycle span usage at 30 degrees Celsius
(or minimum 10 years at 25 degrees Celsius)

and what would be the CIF 80 pieces quote be for each type if you do have them with the specifications.

Thank you.

Here is an example for a wind Hybrid system to initiate information. The first line is actually part of their trade site page form (... "What is the FOB price on your Wind Solar Hybrid power system,Cheap 20KW wind solar power,Home wind and solar hybrid system."...), NOTE: In numbers refer to a heading on the trade site page of the type of "UNIT" quantity in use for that product e.g. "pieces" or "sets"!

What is the FOB price on your Wind Solar Hybrid power system,Cheap 20KW wind solar power,Home wind and solar hybrid system.

and What would be a single order (1 set) price of the 15kw 120v 3 phase Hybrid power system(Its MOQ is 2 not one)?

The sea port would be either Sydney or Melbourne Australia.

Thank you,waiting for reply.

Just remember its not a point if there is a little extra information or the sentences they use could be constructed better, it does in essence do the job required in context of the product and don't ask too many questions at once per email. It can be a day or two before a reply because they process requests all over the world.
So there is no need for this.

The Adobe Flash Player or an HTML5 supported browser is required for video playback.

[Get the latest Flash Player](#)

[Learn more about upgrading to an HTML5 browser](#)

When you place your order, you will often be charged a FOB pick-packing fee and will require often to pay 30% of total cost up front before the pick packing occurs (The supplier will send you the T/T banking information in which account to send money).
When the order is ready, they will then notify you to pay the remaining 70% and any other charges.

When paying, take note of the methods at the top of the advertising page they have in the "trade sites" for the "method of payment".

Some use Western Union, T/T or L/C.

However, the most sensible method is T/T from your bank.

Imported Items size and weight and packing method

Both yourself and ACBPS customs needs to know the type of packing and weights each piece of cargo will be (both Net and Gross weights). This you may need to prompt the supplier to tell you when you finalise your order with them before any payment. Remember you can only use sea freight because of cost and the cargo load being extremely heavy. The packaging size and size units and also weight and weight units for each piece whether accumulators on a pallet or a 350Kg wind turbine on a special custom pallet in a wooden carton or the guy wire tower on a pallet in various cartons all need to be accounted for recognition and handling by ACBPS customs and for you to check-sum and handle when you obtain it from the customs warehouse.

As importantly, all that information will be required to be filled in to the "N10 import declaration form" for customs in the ICS electronic Cargo support system.

Money and payment "Personal Import (CCID no ABN)"

Generally, you can use a major bank and TT (Telegraphic Transfer) but there are minor differences to the exchange rate you see on the media and stock exchange financial reporting by types of transfer. When placing an order, sometimes FOB fee is required with the 30% of total goods value is paid before packing the order(usually only the 30% pre paid before packing an order), when that is done and ready, the other 70% is asked for and the goods sent when that last 70% is payed into the suppliers account.

** note: Pricing on commercial export trade sites of China PRC are usually expressed as USD for easier comprehension of cost. Acquiring requires a knowledge of AUD to USD currency exchange rates , international banking methods such as T/T Tele Transfer, bulk buying deals and packing fees F.O.B. fees , CIF (Cost Insurance Freight to sea port only note: China only ships to Brisbane or Sydney ports no others) , port dock handling charges with dock space rent charges, and , GST tax(11%) , customs tariff(5% total value) , CCID Customs Customer IDentity number or ABN. Transportation and pick up charges from freight companies(You should use an appropriate size truck to 4.5 tonne GVM, and lift equipment with your own class C drivers license not a transport company) and handling charges of types such as "lift truck required" at both ends.*

Installing

Required space for a 15 Kw hybrid system is 10 meters x 20 meters ground area(more like 20M x 20M but with 1.5 tonne cable rating each guide cable and set at 10m height on the tower neck would be OK for 10x20), however, solar panels require locating 2 meters above ground at least to prevent large livestock damaging them, on the flip side of this the 15kw kits 30 panels require 3 lines 10 meters long four meters apart each. Apart a hole for each trellis leg 1 meter deep to cement the leg into, This requires 3.0mm x 40mm x 40mm SHS square steel sections of six legs("3 x (3 meter) front" and "3 x (4.5 meter(approx)) back" and "2 x (3 meter) 2.0mm x 20mm x 20mm SHS front sub" and "2 x (4.5 meter (approx.)) 2.0mm x 20mm x 20mm SHS rear sub") each ten meter line of panel mounts, and 4 sub-support legs between p/10 meter line.

The legs should be placed in a hole dug with a post digger 1 meter deep and the hole filled with concrete(with the upright leg in it before pouring in the cement) to hold down the sail structure. To ensure it holds in the cement, drill a hole at the bottom of each leg and place a bolt through it protruding an inch either side to act as an anchor in the cement.

The rest is mainly angle as a rim and some arch support from legs to rim mid points. A final note about the panel row tables, the panels do require backing struts welded in as part of the rim across from top rim to bottom rim, these are to prevent panel compression in gale force winds, all edges of each panel must be fastened down to prevent wind compression - torsion.

The guy wire towers wires require 5 meters at minimum radius points from the center of the tower and 1.5 tonne cable SWL/WLL. Lifting the tower may as well be ancient Egyptian tricks but don't forget before it becomes vertical it can continue to travel down the other side of the lift path past vertical. Second, don't let it sway from side to side or the base where it is pivoting will slip out and down goes ~5000 of wind turbine.

A 5kw or 10kw wind turbine and tower weigh near to or just over 1 tonne , NEVER try to use a wall to support such a tower , it will simply tear down the whole wall.

note:Lengths of Kw rated electrical wiring(for both either wind or solar) are generally offered in some lengths or custom lengths with these kits as take or leave, so there is nothing like the correct wire for the job.

To economically do all this, learn to weld(Adult learning center or TAFE basic handyman course for welding) with either a MIG or Arc-stick electric welder,Arc-stick electric welder is the better because of the angles you will need to get at the joints on the panel support frame table you build, Generally a cheap "arc stick welder" up to around 130amps "and" an 8Kva generator with 240v-AC-15amp-outlet costs around ~700-~800 for both, although a 130 amp gasless MIG welding machine can run with a 5Kva generator or 4 kva generator and or from a 10amp 240v socket at approx ~600 for both. You should not require beyond a 3.25mm electrode with some 2.5mm electrodes for mild steel.

note: These links to equipment sales and supplies are here to help show exactly the pieces and problem-solutions of logistics of DIY

[Gasless MIG welder ebay.com.au](#)

[4 Kva portable generator](#)

[Wireless 4000LBS/1814kg 12V Boat ATV 4WD Electric Winch AU ~99.90 - \(postage AU ~34.90 Standard Postage\)](#)

Important Install notes:

***- never raise the wind turbine or spin it until it is connected to its controller and the controller is both "on" and "connected to the battery bank" ready.** Spinning it without connection can cause internal arcing and destroy the turbine generator.

*- never use any electric welder on frames and pieces of metal connected to or with close proximity or touching upon the shielding of sensitive electric components or touching any electrical device with earthing wires connected to the welded material. This will or can easily cause damage to circuitry of the other electrical equipment.

*- Do not connect PV arrays or turbine to the controller until the controller is connected to the battery bank and ready , AND the dump load(good reason for complete kit systems too) resistor system is connected.

*- Large inverters do not have power sockets, neither are the terminals for the 240v AC circuit output "hot-wire" type as from an inverter transformer electricity grid system, current genuinely always flows one side then back the other way in cycle pairs.

*- It is a good idea to incorporate a fuse box for each circuit. Some such as the hot water heater circuit may need a 20A fuse wire.

*- When connecting the air conditioner circuit if its a roof evaporative type, it may be a 240v DC circuit and the connection should happen from one terminal behind its diode box if DC type. The amperage requirements for the model for a fuse need to be determined.

*- When placing the wind turbine on top of the mounting area, (regardless whether mounting it on the 3 meter guy tower tube top section or anything else any other way) block the gaps between the wires that leave the turbine base, and always cut a thin rubber gasket and use some sealant to prevent water entering the base of the turbine. As much a windy day and rain can atomise water particles and it can blow in a microscopic mist up many meters of tube to the turbine electric wiring outlet in its base causing corrosion and possibly arcing or short circuit. Always carefully seal those areas and gaps or joints as safe practice or you could lose approximately \$4000 worth of turbine(a 5Kw) just from that.

*- It happens to be a good idea(economically) to get the kits below that are with a 12m(or taller if offered) guy wire tower because of cost of building a free stand tower and its requirements. A free stand tower as much for an off grid system should be a minimum of 12 meters high to sit above tree top air current turbulence(and sit in the higher meteorological measured percentile layer of wind).

*- If you build a free stand tower always remember that to safely hold it up a basic extra of 1/5th of its total length must be underground encapsulated in cement (example: a 12 meter tower is now in effect 1440 cm or 14.4 meters long with 2 meters and 40 cm of it underground encapsulated by cement (at least 1 meter diameter cement each leg or if single pole 1.5 meter radius). 1/5th extra is added length whether a 20Kw turbine or a 300w turbine system) whether a solid pipe base or 3(tripod) or 4 legs of an Eiffel type. Any free stand tower base joiner "must support" at least around 1 tonne of mild steel tower flexing(extremely minimal) in a gale force wind.

*- Another part of concreting the tower base legs is the hole for each insertion must be at least 1 foot deeper than the tower base length with a ready solid bottom cement. The legs of the tower require to be kept from contact with earth to lower the possibility of a lightning strike. Do not put a lightning pole within 80 meters of the tower. To also assist lightning strike prevention, paint the bare metal of the tower with an outdoor high temperature plastic type paint.

*- Always obtain the guy wire tower and its parts with the kit, it's the cheapest inclusive having to transport it. The kit will require you to hire at least a 2 tonne van with hydraulic tail lift. Ask the kit supplier if the guy cables are part of the equipment and if any other pieces such as the central and upper cable pole clamps are inclusive (Never presume).

*- If you require to get and put in your own anchor pins for the guy cables (stabilizer cables). The ground pins should all go 1.5 meters down and be at least encased in cement 1 foot diameter(encasing is also to prevent electrical earthing). Such a pin only need be protruding no more than 30 cm (1.8m long total) above ground and be of extra heavy galvanized tube (e.g. 8mm wall) set in the center of the cement.

*- guy cables (stabilizer cables) may be in a format of set of 6 or 8 (3 from the top and 3 from the middle, or , 4 from the top and 4 from the middle).

*- You will potentially need a little help from a hired transportable mobile crane if you do not understand the engineering and safety(particularly delicate valuable loads) of "slinging" lifting actions.("LF" forklift license workcover-NSW theory booklets can help, if you comprehend the engineering reasons in "jibs" and fork "load center distance with height" slinging should not be a problem to you to devise some ancient Egyptian method).

If that does not inspire you to check first and do things correctly(think it through carefully first and check it is right, "don't ever try" something), maybe this will....

The Adobe Flash Player or an HTML5 supported browser is required for video playback.

[Get the latest Flash Player](#)

[Learn more about upgrading to an HTML5 browser](#)

Two things you need to know about setting position of the fastening pegs for the guy wires.

1. The length the guy wires should be.
2. The exact accurate position in the layout the pegs should be placed.

To do this you will need to understand a little simple maths of...

1. Right angle triangles.
2. Equalateral triangles.

But not much if you really don't want because there is undefined extra length you must add for handling to join and tie off at the ends, so accuracy will be easy enough with a short square root method.

First we'll find the guy wire length required(calculator method).

The tower is 12 meters tall but to keep the turbine blades clear of the wires the guy wires will be fastened to the tower at 10 meters. second, the peg for the first guy wire will be 7 meters away from the base of the tower pole.

With a right angle triangle the "triangle base" is the 10 meter side. The extra side is the 7 meters along the ground to the peg from the tower pole base.

The wire from up top at the 10 meter point on the tower to the peg is the right angle triangle "hypotenuse".

So to find the length of guy wire required from the right angle triangle rule is:

$(7 \times 7 \text{ [is 7 squared]} = 49) + (10 \times 10 \text{ [is 10 squared]} = 100) = 149 \text{ square meters.}$

You use the square root of 149 as the absolute minimum length of cable to make any one of the three guy wires.

The square root of 149 = 12.2 meters is an upper guy wire length.

[Square root calculator](#)

Finding the guy wire length by non calculator method apart a piece of string, although you can take the string length and added extra for joining to wherever you get cable from chopped, but this is usually unpractical and you need to get a cable each of the correct minimum length with some handling and joining extra length on it.

For mathematical aberrant accuracy sake, it is easy to use the sum of the squares of the other two sides which in the example is 149sqm.

What we do is **find the two integer square roots thats' squaring results are above and below the examples 149sqm.**

You may need to do this with pen and paper but long multiplication at this level is quite easy(easy on a piece of paper or to scratch in the dirt).

$12\text{m} \times 12\text{m} = 144\text{sqm}$ (below 149)

$13\text{m} \times 13\text{m} = 169\text{sqm}$ (above 149)

To "theoretically as aberration" find the square of 12.5m(12 meters and 50 center-meters)

to examine if it is close to 149 subtract by $169 - 144 = 25$

then divide it by 2 and add the remainder to 144 so it is a size that is exactly mid way between the two integer square results representing 12.5 as the root.

$25 / 2 = 12.5$ (incidentally)

$12.5 + 144 = 156.5\text{sqm}$

This now represents an aberrational sizing of square and square root mid way in relational size.

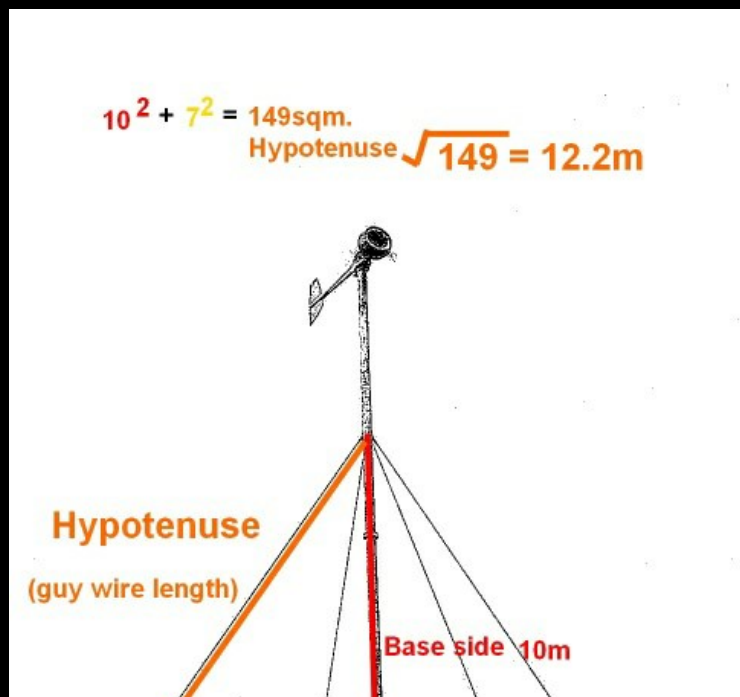
to make the **aberrational square root 12.25** to see if it is closer divide $12.5 / 2 = 6.25$ to make it only a quarter(0.25 is a quarter in decimal) of the way from 144sqm the result of the lower integer square root 12.

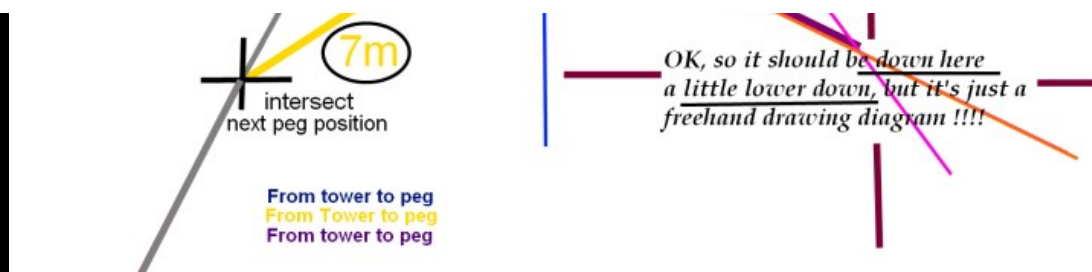
now add $144 + 6.25 = 150.25\text{sqm}$ (that's probably as good as it can ever safely-accurately get to 149sqm as relational)

12 meters and 25 center-meters appears to be the basic length required to add joiner and handling extra to for the guy wire.

Always use the closest above size for this rough accuracy trick to ensure things reach.

[Note: Motor-homes and caravans can often only cram 400w of solar pv panels on the roof at most, but this is only effective during daylight. With a 300w or 400w wind turbine and a 6.5m long, 50mm diameter(usually the size), with 4mm wall aluminium pole it would add enough to help at battery charging overnight and sundry assistance during 240v output inverter use. Small wind turbines are 5kg to 8kg at the before mentioned watt levels]





Where to locate the Wind Turbine

Obviously as before the turbine needs to be at least 80 meters from dwelling or residences or buildings because of noise. It also requires placement away from or above obstructions that cause wind loss. To do this use of a number of weather data information sites for your postcode is required.

One such site is bom.gov.au Australia's Bureau of Meteorology site for "Wind Roses".

Wind Roses are a special "graph map" representing the common directions wind comes from "outside a circle toward the central point". The central point is the measurement station location.

[Wind Roses bom.gov.au](http://WindRoses.bom.gov.au)

A second helpful site weather map is a graph of many types of weather statistics by town or postcode as a time line. This has a menu button drop down list to the right top corner of the page that you can use to select or deselect the information shown on the graphic timeline. e.g. wind-speed, wind-direction, solar-radiation, precipitation ...

There is also a search bar for locality in the mid top of the page.

It requires Adobe Flashplayer plug-in in your browser.

[WeatherSpark graph timeline map](#)

The [BOM Calculator](#) allows conversion of different measurement units.

Steps to Acquiring a Hybrid power system

[PDF - Customs \(ACBPS\) Processing Fees and Charges for Import Clearance](#)

[PDF - \(Customs and Border Protection\) Documentary Import Declaration Comprehensive Guide](#)

[PDF - 16.1 LODGING IMPORT DECLARATIONS ? NATURE -](#)

www.cargosupport.gov.au

[Customs Forms](#)

The main problem with self import (apart money and committing everything at the stipulated time on call) is **requiring to fill out some annoying paperwork now done on computer by VPN over the net** with customs - ACBPS site for importation (the ICS in CI mode). For most after registration for CCID and ICS, and electronic funds transfer for customs, the N10 import declaration.

(You should have a private computer, personal digital certificate "gatekeeper individual" and internet connection for both email to the supplier sales people and for the "ACBPS customs.gov.au" and its "ICS at www.cargosupport.gov.au")

[ICS cargo support system "CI" Client Interactive first time users](#)

["Verisign.com.au individual Gatekeeper" Digital Certificate](#)

[Cargo Support ICS first time users](#)

[Cargo Support ICS faqs](#)

[CI Customs Interactive with individual digital certificate](#)

1. Email the supplier and agree on details of the deal and exchange finalised agreement emails with costs and bank details and your details as whom and where the payer is for the deposit to the foreign account (not yours, that will be evident with the identifying depositor details in the bank the money is sent exchanged marked as you on your behalf by the bank).
2. Get a CCID (Customs Customer ID) for customs and taxation use, obtain and assess the overall size and weight of the packing material for transportation from the supplier
3. place official order to supplier as "CIF" (check they do CIF - many do

some don't and ExWorks is impossible from China)

4. receive and pay the official order bill of FOB fee , and 30% up front payment with banking fee and currency exchange charges
 5. receive and pay the transport and insurance bills when the message the order is ready comes from the supplier
 6. use transport dates and packing size-weight to book a transport firm for pick up with "lift loading assistance" at both ends of journey
 7. wait for official information of ship docking and unloading date from both supplier and port authority
 8. obtain dock handling and dock space rent fees from port authority at the same time customs OK's the load and pay the customs fees and GST and dock rent fees e.t.c.
 9. ~~Notify your transport company for pick up~~ XXX Never do the previous its **≈3000AUD (more sensibly hire a 3 tonne van with 500kg hydraulic tail lift gate)**
- * Other required equipment is a pallet-jack-trolley , heavy rope, padding carpet patches and three able bodied people.

(PDF) Importation steps and processes from deal to customs warehouse N30 RCR exit after "cleared" (note: schedule 4 mention in this should be "schedule 3" , 4 is the concession type information)

(PDF) COMPANIES BATTERIES QUOTES (these are about as good as it ever gets, Quotes are usually in USD as a base currency)

(PDF) Typical DATA SHEET from a company MOTOMA 100ah deep cycle "accumulator"(battery) - This tells you the quality of the battery model and its optimum operating conditions

[Verisign.com.au GateKeeper digital certificate Type-1](#)

For ICS communication with Internet Explorer using Java applets served from the Integrated Cargo System customer site.

Buy the digital certificate online then (approx. ≈130AUD).Requires to be physically present at the Australia Post centre for proof of identity check.

[Verisign.com.au GateKeeper digital certificate Type-1 \(EOI Identity Check At Australia Post shop centres\)](#)

[Introduction to Digital Certificates](#)

[How to import and export personal and CA certificates into and from applications](#)

[PDF - Importing your personal certificate\(s\) to Microsoft Internet Explorer from a Back-up \(or export\) file](#)

[PDF - Digital Certificate and Client Registration Form](#)

[PDF - Registering as a client in the Integrated Cargo System](#)

[PDF - B301 Consent to Obtain Personal Information Form](#)

[Java JRE Applet/application Runtime download site](#)

[PDF - ACBPS payment system](#)

[PDF - ACBPS payment DDR](#)

[PDF - ACBPS payment ICS EFT client authorisation](#)

[PDF - ACBPS Valuation of goods \(referring to N10\)](#)

[PDF - Visual Examination of Goods application \(pre valuation\)](#)

[LIST OF DOCUMENTS \(PDF\) - australian customs cargo advices -](#)

[www.cargosupport.gov.au](#)

[Customs Forms](#)

[Import Forms](#)

[PDF - LODGING IMPORT DECLARATIONS ? NATURE 10](#)

[PDF - Import Declaration \(N10\)](#)

[Import Declaration form - "Tariff Classification No."](#)

[PDF - CUSTOMS TARIFF SCHEDULE 3](#)

8502 "(8502.3 - 8502.31 - 8502.31.90 - other generating sets , wind) Electric generating sets and rotary converters" (note only: 8501.61.00 photovoltaic not greater than 16Kw)

8507.20.00 - Other lead-acid "accumulators over 65ah sealed". (A "*primary cell battery*" is a throw away battery)

statistical code unit: 80

Cargo Type: B/B ? BREAK BULK (pallets - wood cartons)

Valuation Basis Type: "Transaction Value - TV" (note: S161 of Customs Act 1901 (CA))

Treatment Code: (schedule 4) ? not dissimilar to next "no applicable concession" - (science organisations, universitys,governments) see "amber reason" if anything.

GST Exemption Code: - "no applicable exemption" for private use - (science organisations, universitys, governments) see "amber reason" if anything.

Goods Description: 12 volt deep cycle lead acid sealed non leakable non spillable accumulators

Goods Description: solar wind hybrid 10Kw off grid power system set

[NOTE: Customs clearance pickup: There is a truck marshaling area , but it is secure and only allowed at allocated time] Normally a load of batteries at this weight costs ~1500 - ~2500 to freight alone, but, if you have a normal class "C" drivers license you can hire/rent a 4.5Tonne GVM van with tail lift for something like ~1000 for three days or less for 24 hours (if batteries and kit arrive the same day or near to you can wait and pay p/day dock rent(arrange first) , as much if your kit totals less or probably near 3 tonne with batteries you can use a 3 tonne van or truck), allowing pick-up after all customs inspection and dock / handling fees GST and Tariff are paid at the docks.]

* Other required equipment is a pallet-jack-trolley , heavy rope, padding carpet patches and three able bodied people.

*** For the N10 import declaration you should also get/request the name of the shipping line and head office address and the name of the ship and the voyage number. These should be obtained from your supplier, also the first port of entry to the country by the ship and the dates/times for these relevant ports including port of unloading of your goods.**

[DECLARATION NATURE TYPES - www.cargosupport.gov.au](http://www.cargosupport.gov.au)

[PDF - Warehouse Declarations Nature 20 \(You don't need to know this\)](#)

[PDF - Import Declarations Nature30](#)

[Import Declarations Nature30 - www.cargosupport.gov.au](http://www.cargosupport.gov.au)

[PDF - Customs \(ACBPS\) Processing Fees and Charges for Import Clearance](#)

[PDF - Fees and Charges for Import Clearance - DAFF](#)

[PDF - \(Customs and Border Protection - N10 form information\)](#)

[Documentary Import Declaration Comprehensive Guide](#)

[PDF - 16.1 LODGING IMPORT DECLARATIONS ? NATURE -](#)

www.cargosupport.gov.au

[PDF - CARGO REPORTING AND CLEARANCE REQUIREMENTS -](#)

www.cargosupport.gov.au

[Integrated Cargo System\(ICS\)and Electronic Data Interchange\(EDI\)](#)

[PDF - Cargo Reporting Timeliness \(updated 24 April 2013\)](#)

[PDF - OUTTURN REPORTING: SEA CARGO - www.customs.gov.au](http://www.customs.gov.au)

WARNING - (Around 400ah @ 240vdc rating) For 240vdc battery systems use 100 x 80ah batteries 5 strings of 20 in series , for 120vdc battery systems use 50 x 150ah batteries 5 strings of 10 in series ,or, 100 x 80ah batteries 10 strings of 10 in series.

Australia uses three phase 240 volt AC 50Hz output. (Modified sine wave is known as "dirty power" because its wave form is too violent as on/off and sensitive low voltage equipment gets damaged, some have a phase/beat switch but some appliances do not)

Wind Solar Hybrid kits can be got as "CIF" to Sydney Port

WARNING: A 3 phase inverter used should be emulating 3 phase wave-form with only two output pins the same as a pure sine wave inverter has two live pins.
Check with supplier first. Pure sine wave is considered sufficient. Modified sine wave(sometimes referred to as simply "sine wave") is not, it is too coarse and can damage equipment.

[Foshan tanfon energy technology co.,LTD , 5000w solar + 5000w wind + 10Kw inverter \(10k inverter system the loading trick is a get a second 10k inverter\(or if they cannot run parallel have that substituted with a 15kw or 20kw inverter of the correct battery bank values at a price\) for hot water washing machine and air-cond. to leave the other to the stove-oven\)](#)
[\(PDF\) Tanfon old out of date quote paper 5Solar-5Wind](#)
[Foshan tanfon energy technology co.,LTD \(verified supplier\)](#)

[Foshan tanfon energy technology co.,LTD , 10,000w wind only + 10kw inverter](#)
[Foshan tanfon energy technology co.,LTD \(verified supplier\)](#)

[Foshan tanfon energy technology co.,LTD , 10,000w wind + 3000 solar + 15Kw inverter](#)
[\(PDF\) Tanfon old out of date quote paper 3Solar-10Wind](#)
[Foshan tanfon energy technology co.,LTD \(verified supplier\)](#)

If there is an MOQ(minimum order quantity) more than one you can ask if they will sell one set only and what would be the price, they will tell you if that can be done but it usually means paying more than e.g. half the price would be if the MOQ were two.(note: 3 phase - NOT Single phase)

[Suzhou Yueniao Machinery & Electronics Imp & Exp Co., Ltd. , 5000w solar + 5000w wind 10Kw inverter \(10k inverter system the loading trick is a get a second 10k inverter\(or if they cannot run parallel have that substituted with a 15kw or 20kw inverter of the correct battery bank values at a price\) for hot water washing machine and air-cond. to leave the other to the stove-oven\)](#)
[\(PDF\) Suzhou Yueniao Machinery&Electronics Imp&Exp Co Ltd old out of date quote paper 5Solar-5Wind](#)
[Suzhou Yueniao Machinery & Electronics Imp & Exp Co., Ltd. \(verified supplier\)](#)

If there is an MOQ(minimum order quantity) more than one you can ask if they will sell one set only and what would be the price, they will tell you if that can be done but it usually means paying more than e.g. half the price would be if the MOQ were two.(note: 3 phase - NOT Single phase)

[Suzhou Yueniao Machinery & Electronics Imp & Exp Co., Ltd. , 7000w solar + 8000w wind + 15kw inverter](#)
[\(PDF\) Suzhou Yueniao Machinery&Electronics Imp&Exp Co Ltd old out of date quote paper 7Solar-8Wind](#)
[Suzhou Yueniao Machinery & Electronics Imp & Exp Co., Ltd. \(verified supplier\)](#)

This 20Kw system Only farms with common use of 240v power tools and hoists and pumps would use this. e.t.c.(3 phase - NOT Single phase) is where you would reach "≈30,000 total @95 cents AUD to USD rate(or ≈36,000 @89 cents AUD to USD rate)" if you require to transport batteries around 300Km inland by a transport company, but a good size for farms that use electrical power tool equipment

[Suzhou Yueniao Machinery & Electronics Imp & Exp Co., Ltd. , 12,000w solar +8,000w wind + 20kw inverter](#)
[\(PDF\) Suzhou Yueniao Machinery&Electronics Imp&Exp Co Ltd old out of date quote paper 12Solar-8Wind](#)
[Suzhou Yueniao Machinery & Electronics Imp & Exp Co., Ltd. \(verified supplier\)](#)

This is an 8kw system, 3Kw Solar and 5Kw Wind 96Vdc
[8kw system, 5Kw Solar and 3Kw Wind 96Vdc Foshan Greentechy Energy Technology Co., Ltd.](#)
[\(PDF\) Old quote brochure 5s-3w - GREENTECHY \(CHINA\) INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.](#)
[Foshan Greentechy Energy Technology Co., Ltd. alibaba.com](#)

This is an 8kw system, 5Kw Solar and 3Kw Wind
[8kw system, 3Kw Solar and 5Kw Wind Shandong Yaneng New Energy Equipment Co., Ltd.](#)
[Shandong Yaneng New Energy Equipment Co., Ltd. alibaba.com](#)

Some battery company trade site links you may find useful for the type of battery

[12V 75AH RECHARGEABLE LEAD ACID BATTERY - MOQ: 100 Piece/Pieces](#)

[12V 40AH RECHARGEABLE LEAD ACID BATTERY - MOQ: 100 Piece/Pieces](#)

[Solar battery 12v65ah,battery charger solar 65ah - MOQ: 60 Piece/Pieces](#)

[12v 80ah solar gel battery,solar accumulator 12v 80ah - MOQ :40 Piece/Pieces](#)

[Solar power gel battery 12v 38ah for flashlight - MOQ :80 Piece/Pieces](#)

[*!#! 12V 80AH GEL\(* if you are not aware of these, much more expensive but longer life - However!!! You must input/output through at least 5 series line sets of accumulators\) lead acid solar battery for solar system \(Minimum Order Quantity: 10 Piece/Pieces\)](#)

DOWNLOAD This web Page DIY Wind Solar Hybrids as a PDF document

